

Deputy Paymaster General's Office,
Halifax, 6th July, 1813.

THE Reduced Officers of the British American Establishment residing in the Provinces of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, and in the Islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton, are hereby notified, that the Half-Pay and Military Allowance respectively due to them, for the period between the 24th December, 1812, and 25th June, 1813, will be issued at the Army Pay-Office, in Halifax and St. John, on Tuesday the 20th instant, at the usual Office hours.

R. A. TUCKER,
Deputy Paymaster General.

RICHARD SANDS,

Has Received by the PEGGY and TRITON, from LONDON, AUGUSTUS and ORBIT, from LIVERPOOL,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Which are now opening for Sale on Reasonable terms for Cash.
St. John, July 13, 1813.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
St. John, (N. B.) 7th July, 1813.

CASH

Wanted for BILLS of EXCHANGE for £400 Sterling.

PERSONS disposed to Purchase BILLS of EXCHANGE, drawn on the Right Honorable BOARD of ORDINANCE and Paymasters of the ROYAL ARTILLERY, are requested to send sealed proposals to this Office, stating the sum required, and directed to the Subscriber, with the words "Tender for Bills" marked on the letter, when the best offer will be attended to.

R. EDWARDS,
Assistant Commissary General.

JAMES TAYLOR,

Has Just Received per Ship TRITON, from LONDON, and Brig PACIFIC from LIVERPOOL,

A VERY EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he now offers for Sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short Credit.
Maugerville, N. B. June 24, 1813: 31b.

PETER FRASER,

Has Just Received by the Ship PALLAS, and Brig AUGUSTUS from LIVERPOOL, and Brig VENUS from LONDON,

A GENERAL SUPPLY OF

SPRING AND FALL GOODS,

Which were purchased before the great advance on Goods took place, and will be Sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Bills of Exchange at the Current Rate.

Those Persons indebted to P. FRASER, balances standing upwards of a year are requested to make payment.
FREDERICTON, 24th June, 1813.

CURRIE and HANFORD,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Just landing from on board the HARMONY, from CADIZ

A FEW PIPES CHOICE

London Particular Madeira WINE, Which will be Sold on Reasonable Terms for Cash or Bills of Exchange.

St. John, 21st Nov. 1812.

SUGAR and RUM.

Just Received per Schooner BRITANNIA, JOHN WOODWORTH Master, from MARTINIQUE,

113 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,

7 Puncheons of Rum,

For Sale by the Subscriber cheap for CASH.

NEHEMIAH MERRITT.

St. John, 8th February, 1813.

JAMES BURNS,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER FROM BRITAIN, LAST FROM HALIFAX,

INFORMS the inhabitants of St. John, and its vicinity, that he has opened his Shop in Mr. BURRIS' House, opposite the Market House, where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, viz. Making and repairing Clocks; Cleaning and repairing Chronometers, Repeating, Patent Levers, Duplex, Horizontal and Vertical Watches; and hopes that his long experience in Britain, and his exertions to please, will induce him to share the Public patronage from whom the same favour will be acknowledged.

N.B. Compensated and Quadrants Silvered and Repaired.
St. John, N. B. June 21.

BOSTON, JULY 10.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the brig Fair-Trader, York, arrived at this port yesterday, (with despatches for Government) London papers to the 27th May have been received: Extracts follow,

LONDON, MAY 21.

THE BATTLE OF LUTZEN.

(PRUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.)

Particular statement of the battle at Gross Gorschen, on the 2d of May.

On the 30th of April, information was received at General Count Von Wittgenstein's Headquarters of the greater part of the French army and the French Guards having crossed the Saale, in the vicinity of Naumburg; it was at the same time reported that the Emperor Napoleon had arrived at the army. We observed that the Viceroy's army drew to the right. It was therefore clear, that the enemy endeavoured by all means to form a junction, and that it was most probable his intention to give a general battle. His Majesty the Emperor Alexander, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, therefore, went to their armies, to animate the courage of their troops by their personal presence. But the better to be enabled the better to judge of the enemy's strength, a reconnaissance was undertaken with Gen. Winzingerode's corps, from Leipsic, on the road to Weissenfels. This confirmed the intelligence received of the enemy being there in considerable force.

Upon this, a very severe engagement took place on the 1st of May, with the said corps by which we were convinced, that the main force of the enemy was in the vicinity of Weissenfels and Lutzen. It was believed, that the Viceroy's position was between Leipsic and Halle, and consequently the enemy's plan for the battle was clearly apparent. General Count Von Wittgenstein resolved on being before-hand with him, to obstruct him in his dispositions by a bold attack, and to restrain his offensive operations. It was necessary in this attempt to make it our main object, immediately to fall on such part of his force as was, on his side, considered to be the best troops; in order, after such a stroke, to give larger space for the operations of our flying corps, over whom the enemy had latterly acquired a superiority. Therefore it was requisite, if possible, to direct the attack immediately against the rear-most troops. For this purpose, the main army broke up in the night between the 1st and 2d of May, from Northa and Borna, in two columns, and pushed forward as far as the defile of the Elster, in the vicinity of Pegau. General Von Winzingerode received orders to mask this operation, to leave his posts of cavalry standing, and to unite himself with the main army by the way of Swenkau.

At break of day all the troops passed the defile of the Elster, near Pegau, and drew up in order of battle on the left bank of the Elster, with their right wing to the village of Werben, and their left to that of Grana. By reconnoitring, we discovered that the enemy's main body already extended beyond Weissenfels, to the villages of Gross Gorschen, Klein Gorschen, Rahno, Starsiedel, and Lutzen. The enemy did not venture to attempt disturbing our march, nor to go before us into the plain, but took his position in the village between Gross Gorschen and Starsiedel.

About twelve o'clock at noon, General Blucher received orders, as commanding the van-guard of the army, supported by a part of the Russian artillery to attack the enemy. The attack was made on the village of Gross Gorschen, which was obstinately defended by the enemy. It was taken by storm. General Yorck marched with his corps to the right of the village. The whole army wheeled to the right, and presently after the battle became general along the whole line of Blucher's corps.—The enemy at the same time, displayed a numerous artillery, chiefly of heavy calibre, and the fire of musketry in the villages was kept up with great vivacity for several hours.

In this murderous battle the villages of Klein Gorschen and Rahno, as likewise the village of Gross Gorschen, were early taken by storm, and with unexampled bravery, and kept possession of for several hours.—At length the enemy returned in considerable force, surrounded, and in part retaken these villages; but on the attack being renewed, was not able to retain possession of them. The Prussian Guards moved forward, and after a most obstinate combat of an hour and a half those villages were again retaken from the enemy, and remained in our possession. During this time the corps of Gen. Winzingerode, and the corps of Gen. Yorck, with a part of the Russian troops under General Berg, had taken a share in the battle.—We stood opposed to the enemy at the distance of 100 paces, and one of the most bloody battles became general.

Our reserves had drawn nearer the field of battle to be in readiness wherever needed, and thus was the battle continued till near 7 o'clock in the evening. During its course, the villages on the left wing were likewise several times taken and retaken by both parties. At seven o'clock the enemy appeared with a new corps on our right wing before Gross and Klein Gorschen—probably with the Viceroy's army; made a brisk attack on us, and endeavoured to tear from us the advantages we had gained.

The infantry of a part of the Russian reserves was now brought forward to the right wing, to the support of General Yorck's corps, which was briskly attacked, and the most desperate engagement (in which the Russian Artillery during the whole remaining time greatly distinguished itself, as did the corps of Yorck, Blucher, and Winzingerode, the whole day) was now continued till night came on. The enemy had likewise again attacked our centre and the villages with great briskness, but we maintained our position. In this situation night put an end to the battle. The enemy was to have been again attacked on the following morning, the 3d of May. He had meanwhile taken Leipsic during the battle. This obliged us to manoeuvre with him. It was not till afterwards that we were informed, that in consequence of the battle he had again been forced to quit it, and had by the same means lost Halle, and 50,000 men of his best troops; many of his cannon are dismounted, and a number of his powder wagons blown up. Our light detachments are again at liberty to harass him, and to prosecute the advantage gained. We have consequently kept the field of battle, the victory is ours, and the intended purpose is accomplished. Near 15,000 of our best troops have not yet been engaged; we have not lost a single cannon, and the enemy must have perceived what can be effected by united national feelings, between two firmly allied nations, in courage and resistance and that the high hand of Providence protects the just cause of those Powers, who have no object but their independence, and to found a durable peace on the freedom of all nations.

Such was the battle of the 2d of May, fought near the plain of Lutzen, where the liberty of Germany was once before conquered. With the courage of lions did both Russians and Prussians fight for it, and their endeavors have not been in vain.—The loss we have sustained may amount to about 10,000 men, but the most of them are only slightly wounded. Among the killed, on the Prussian side, we have, among several other valuable Staff officers, to lament the loss of the Prince of Hesse Homburg.—Our wounded are, on the Russian part, G. n. Von Kanonicozyn; on the Prussian, Gens. Blucher and Scharnhorst slightly, and Humerbein dangerously. On the French side, according to the report of the prisoners, we learn that Marshal Bessieres is killed, Ney and Souham wounded. Upwards of 1000 prisoners are already brought in, ten pieces of artillery taken, and some thousand muskets captured at Halle. Our light troops are now occupied in pursuing the enemy.

Although the numerous villages lying near to each other in this territory, and its canals, together with the precaution taken by the enemy never to appear in the open plain, did not afford our cavalry an opportunity of charging in line, yet the Prussian garde-du-corps, and the regiment of Brandenburgh cuirassiers, cut down several masses of the enemy's infantry, even amidst the villages, and under his cross-fire, and have thereby gained a share in the immortal honor which the Prussian warriors have again obtained in this murderous battle; and in like manner have the Russians proved that they can fight on the German soil, with the same sentiments which insured victory to them in their own country.—These are the results of this day, up to this present. God bless our arms! He visibly and during the battle protected both our beloved Monarchs, who several times exposed themselves to danger, even in the villages where the battle raged the hottest.—May he furthermore bless and preserve them to us!

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Duke of Brunswick has at length embarked for the Continent. His Serene Highness sailed from Harwich yesterday, on board the ROSARIO, stoop of war, for Heligoland.

MAY 21. Davoust has been defeated in several attempts upon the city of Hamburg.—He sustained very considerable loss in the attack of the 11th.

MAY 25.

Mediation.—Some American Papers to the 18th ult. have been received; they are not of great importance. Mr. Gallatin and Bayard are certainly going to Russia to

open a negotiation for peace under the mediation of Russia. It is strange that they should set out before they have ascertained whether the mediation will be accepted by us or not. On that point there cannot, we apprehend, be any doubt.—Commit our naval rights to the mediation of a foreign Power. We hope and believe no British Minister would entertain such an intention for a moment.

Catholic Question.—We have to congratulate the country upon a great victory gained by the Protestant Constitution. Hard and close was the contest, but the Constitution at last prevailed, and the principal cause, that is, what the advocates of the Catholics view as the main one—the clause which Catholics were to be admitted into Parliament, was on the motion of the Speaker, rejected by a majority of 251 against 247. Not being able to gain the consent of Parliament to this clause, the advocates of the Catholics are said to have abandoned all the remaining clauses; to have given up the whole measure.

Yesterday Count Munster and Lord Castlereagh had audiences of the Prince Regent.

The two junior brothers of the Emperor Alexander, viz. the Grand Duke Nicholas and the Grand Duke Michael, are about to pay a visit to this country.

A letter from Heligoland May 17, says—"the French have succeeded in getting possession of Fiddle, opposite the Grassbrook, and they are thereby enabled to do much harm to Hamburg. Flags of truce have frequently been exchanged between the French and Tattenborn, the latter insists on the Danes taken possession of Hamburg until a general peace; but the former require that they should occupy the place as a French town. Tattenborn has declared that he will not, in that case, leave Hamburg otherwise than in flames."

LONDON, MAY 27.

It was rumoured yesterday that the French had at last consented that the Danes should occupy Hamburg.

The expedition for the north of Germany is in great forwardness. All the gun-boats ordered to be got ready at Chatham, are completed and will sail immediately for Hamburg. They are about 40 in number; they will be accompanied by a frigate. The 3d regiment of Hussars of the King's German Legion will embark at the Downs, where the transports were ready for them.

It is stated in a letter put on board just as the Packet was sailing, that the last division of the Swedish Army, 5000 strong, so long detained by contrary winds, sailed this morning the 18th for Mecklenburgh.

The forces of the contending armies in Germany, are estimated on the 30th of April to have been 196,000 French and their Allies, and 280,000 Russians and Prussians.

A vessel which arrived yesterday, at Harwich in 7 days from Gottenburg, reports, that another general engagement had taken place, in which the French were defeated at all points. As we have later intelligence by the way of Hamburg, this is much to be doubted.

HALIFAX, JULY 14.

Arrived, Yesterday, His Majesty's Brig Bold, with the ship Prince Regent, brig Hector, and 3 schooners, under convoy, from St. John, New-Brunswick.

Also, brig Ellen, from St. Bartholomews bound to Portland—detained by H. M. Ship La Hogue.

Last evening, the armed ship Caledonian, Captain Boag, from Greenock 41 days.

We learn, by His Majesty's Ships from Chesapeake Bay, that Vice-Admiral Cockburn had sailed from thence, with a considerable Force, on an expedition "to a place not far distant."

The two Companies of Independent Volunteers, which were attached to the British Force at the Chesapeake, have arrived in the Success.

The Charlew captured an American Brig and four Schooners, during her cruise.

We were this forenoon obligingly favored with London papers to the 29th May, and Glasgow to the 1st June, received by the Caledonian, from which we have hastily made the following extracts:—

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Foreign Office, May 25.

A Despatch of which the following is a copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, dated Dresden, May 6, 1813.

My Lord—My last despatches informed your Lordship of the arrival of the Ruler